WASHINGTON

Proclamation of the President Declaring Nebraska Admitted as a State.

Failure of the Senate to Pass the Colerade Bill Over the Vete.

THE BANKRUPT BILL

The Conference Committee's Report Agreed to in the House.

The Internal Revenue Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Cotton Tax Reduced to Two Cents Per Pound.

Ben Wade to be President of the

proved on the nineteenth day of April, one

a imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska to a that State to admission to the Union have been d and accepted, and that the admission of the said into the Union is now complete.

Settlmony whereof I have hereto set my hand and a the seal of the United States to be affixed.

at the city of Washington this 1st day of March, he year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence he United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Impenchment Question. President Johnson shall indicate his inter execute the Reconstruction bill, although position or of the impeachment proposition, and al-ov political excitement to subside and the country to mee a little rest from revolutionary innovations; for all meeds that, to impeach a President for any act done by less political excitement to subside and the country to have a little rest from revolutionary innovations; for all canceds that, to impeach a President for any act done by President Johnson would be an innovation on all the past, in respect to Executive powers and the usages of that office; and especially would it be so were a President to be impeached, primarily or ultimately, for the esceles of a constitutional prerogative such as the vete power. Nor is the present believed to be a mitable time for the introduction of sew precedents tending to radical changes in the relations, power and responsibility, or to establish new doctrines so dangerous as that which deduces the right of Cougress to remove a President for the mere offence of differing with that body in policy and minion teuching the interests of the country. But there is some doubt in regard to the course that will be pursued by General Butler in the next Congress on the subject of impeachment; and that doubt is the more important as it is very generally apprehended that he aspires to be a leader in that body—at all events, on the question of impeachment. There does not appear to be much alarm, however, depicted in the countenances of those who speak of the matter. In apeaking of the General there is a good suggestion made in this connection is reference to him by one who is familiar with his habits in court, and that is, that when he takes his seat in Congress to the found that is, that when he takes his seat in Congress to the found to the counterment of the progression of the present of the counterment of the counterment of the counterment of the progression of the progress to the life by one who is familiar with his habits in court, and that is, that when he takes his seat in Congress to enter the counterment of the progress of the counterment of the progress of the counterment o and that is, that when he takes his seat in Congress the Messes had better adopt a resolution transferring the entire Congressional Library into their Hall, to avoid the messetty of continual labor on the part of pages and emistants in conveying it back and forth, for it will all to wanted. And, as Lord Eldon said of a contemporary larger it is remarked of the General, that he is "a better bookkeeper than accountant."

How Wade to be President of the Senate. The Senate Republican caucus to-day nominated Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, as President of the Senate proton by acciamation. The election will take place to-day or to-morrow.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Fostmastere—Edwin S. Merrill, Winchendon, Mass.;
Citver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; Joseph Davis, Albany,
E. T.; Siephen H. Evans, Tideoute, Pa.; Ansal S. Miller,
Bock Island, Ill.; Levi H. Leib, Ashland, Pa.; Horace
hapin, Joaksonville, Ill.; Edward M. Lucas, Iowa City,
Iowa; Thomas Ireland, Annapolis, Md.; John Sietgh,
Legerstown, Md.; Goorge Peak, Decatur, Ill.; John B.
Falihall, Lynchburg, Va.; John H. Trumbull, Monsenth, III.
Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise—John D. Park,
low Orleans, La.
Register of Land Office—James A. Shigley, Clarkes-

set of Oregon: Thomas B. Wallace, for the Western Intrict of Missouri.

Consula—A. G. Gill, of New York, at Rheims, France; Millam L. Duff, of Illinois, at Glasgow.

United States District Attorney—John A. Rush, for the Intrict of Arisona.

Odlicctors of Internal Revenue—Silas F. Smith, Tweny-Ahird district, New York; Charles Rinke, Third district, New Hampshire; S. P. Sherman, Fifth district, own; Peter McGough, Twentieth district, Pennsy Ivania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—R. H. Carnahan, Sevath district of Illinois; C. C. Esty, Seventh district of Issanchusetts; F. Z. Rubner, Sixth-district of Pennsylvania; Curtis C. Gardner, Twenty-seventh district of Iew York; George W. Alexander, Eighth district of Pennsylvania.

to she interests of that country.

A New Reil of Henor.

The War Department has published another "Roil of Honor," being a pamphlet of two hundred and fifty-four pages, and containing the names of about fourteen thousand soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Con-necticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsus, Oregon, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, the Military Division of the Mississippi and the Territory of Dakota.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Semion.

Mr. Sherman, in explaining the bill at the request of Mr. Grimes, stated that, as the Tariff bill had been defeated in the House, he shought it advisable to get that part of it passed which related to the woollen interest.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., raised the point that the bill could not be considered on the day it was reported.

Mr. Sherman said this was not a report from a committee. He moved to discharge the committee, and then introduced a bill on his own responsibility.

The Chair decided that a bill might be taken up to day, but it required unanimous coment to consider it.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. Handricks, (dem.) of Ind., objecting to its consideration, Mr. Shurman appealed to the Senate to take a vote and decide for or against the wool tariff.

Mr. CREMEWELL, (rep.) of Md., asked if the Finance Committee had abandoned the rest of the Tariff bill?

Mr. Shurman said he was not speaking for the Finance Committee; but if the Senators desired to amend the bill by extending the tariff on other articles they could do so.

do so.
Several Senators having inquired why not pass the House bill on the subject of wool,
Mr. Frasaxnus, (rep.) of Me., said that to pass the bill as it came from the House would be to abandon the rest of the tariff entirely by cutting off all chance of amendment. If the Senate agreed to the proposition of Mr. Sherman, it would go to the House and be amended there. The bill was read.

Mr. Terusyrus, and if any bill was to be massed by

Mr. Sherman, it would go to the House and be amended there. The bill was read.

Mr. TRUNEULL said if any bill was to be passed he should greatly prefer the House bill. He had not had time to compare the House and Senate wool tariffs. His constituents were satisfied with the House bill, and he should therefore yote against any of the amendments. If the bill was amended it would go back to the House, and there, perhaps, the whole Tariff bill would be put upon it as an amendment.

Mr. Games, (rep.) of Jowa, said the intention of this movement was precisely what Mr. Trumbull intimated, to amend the bill by an increase of twenty per cent on all articles.

The customary orders suspending at this stage of the session certain rules requiring bills to be read on three separate days was adopted.

EXPORT OF THE SMITHPONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print five thousand copies of the report of the Smithsonian Institute, which was allowed.

was allowed.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL

came up as the unfinished business of last night.

Mr. Wilson, rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment, that on and after the 1st of September next the tax on cotton shall be two cents per pound.

Mr. Henderson, (rep.) of Mo., moved as a substitute for Mr. Wilson's amendment a provision that no tax shall be levied on cotton grown after the passage of this act, and spoke in favor of the solition of the cotton

act, and spoke in favor of the abolition of the cotton tax.

Mr. Jongson followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Sprague, (rep.) of R. I., said he had bad experience in planting cotton within the past few years, and he know of no agricultural interest that offered such poor inducements as cotton.

The vote on Mr. Henderson's amendment to abolish the tax on all future crops of cotton was as follows:—

Yeas. Messra Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doclittle, Foster, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith Patterson, Riddie, Sanlsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—IP.

Nays.—Messra Cattell, Conness, Oreswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Granger, Ross, Stuart, Summer, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Tates—IR.

So the amendment was lost.

The question was then on Mr. Wilson's amendment to reduce the tax to two costs per pound.

To this Mr. POMRNOT, (rep.) of Kansas, offered an amendment making a still farther reduction to one cent.

Mr. SHRUMAN said I cont a pound would hardly pay the expense of collecting the tax. It ought to be either 3 cents or nothing at all.

Mr. Prexypers and the tax on cotton last year yielded \$14,000,000. He thought it might bear a reduction to 2 cents, but not below that.

Scents or nothing at all.

Mr. Freenons said the tax on cotton last year yielded \$14,000,000. Rot thought it might bear a reduction to 2 cents, but not below that.

The ameadment of Mr. Pomeror was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS-Measur. Davis. Diron, Docifitle, Fogg. Fowler, Mandenson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Pratterson, Johnson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Pratterson, Pomeror, Riddell, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yatas—31.

NAYS-Moasur. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Crawell, Edmunds, Fessanden, Freilinghayson, Harris, Howard, Erkwood, Morgan, Nye, Foland, Sumner, Trumbull and Wade—18.

The question then occurred on adopting Mr. Wilson's amendment as amended so as to read:—"The tax on cotton shall be I cent per pound after the lat of September next," which was adopted by the following vote:—

Tass—Measrs, Cowan, Davis, Diron, Dophitle, Forg. Foster, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Hennith, Fatterson, Fomeroy, Riddia, Rose, mandbury, Serman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and States—32.

Cragin, Creewell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Freinghuyson, Grince, Harris, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye, Sumner, Trumbull and Wade—18.

Mr. Dixon mowed to put sewing machines on the free list, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Cattrall, moved to amend by inserting the words "other than window glass" after the words "in all mannfactures of glass," where they occur in a clause taxing such manufactures three per cent.

Mr. Wilson moved to put files and rasps on the free list, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Davis noved to amend by inserting the words "other than window glass" after the words "in all mannfactures of glass," where they occur in a clause taxing such manufactures where he case is tried, instead of by the Treasury Department after the trial. Disagreed to.

Mr. Davis noved as amendment to the administrative sections, the effect of which, mofored an amendment that the sate shall be decided as to this fact by the sould be a subje

n motion of Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., the vote by th legs of planofortes were placed on the free list reconsidered, and these articles were stricken from

Mr. TRUMBULL made a report from the conference com-mittee for the allotment of judges of the Supreme Court, which was agreed to. The Senate bill is adopted by the committee of conference, the House receding from its

YEAS—Messes, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fowler, Grisandricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Ross, Sauisbury, Spra

The following section was stricken out of the bill as it came from the House:

Szornos 2. That there shall not be over fifty per centum of the foregoing appropriations expended during the fiscal year ending June 80, 1998, and the residue thereof shall not be espended till otherwise ordered.

Mr. Wrisox offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the detail of three officers of the army and three of the navy to test the power of resistance of stone fortifications against the heavy guns of the iron clad navy.

authorizing the detail of three observed or selectance of stone fortifications against the heavy guns of the iron clad navy.

Mr. Morgan, (rop.) of N. Y., offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$250.000 for the construction of a barrack at Willet's Point, N. Y., for the Engineer Corps.

The bill was then passed,

The bill was then passed,

The bill was then passed,

The bill was then proceedings of Wednesday. The committee recommended the striking out of a paragraph in the House bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a deed of gift when offered by the State of Connecticut of a tract of land on the Thamee river, near New London, Conn., with a water front not less than a mile in length, for naval purposes.

Mr. Generas moved to ameed the amendment by an thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a title to a tract of land from any city, or State or county, to be used for naval purposes, provided such acceptance shall not imply any obligation on the part of the United State to occupy the same or expend money on it.

Mr. Forsus, (rap.) of Conn., moved to amend by adding that the principle herein contained shall apply to the occupation of League Island. (Laughter.) Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Grimot as amended was disagreed to, and the proposition to strike out the section of the Ecuse bill was disagreed to.

Mr. Morgas offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make a further exchange with the city of Brooklyn for some land lying between the Navy Yard and that city, which was adopted.

Mr. Hampenens moved to strike out the following province:

Previded that the offices of civil engineer, master machial and actes any parter. Master inform.

the city of Brooktyn for some land lying between the Navy Yard and that city, which was adopted.

Hr. Hendericks moved to strike out the following proving:—

Provided that the offices of civil engineer, master machinist, master outperter, master pioneer, master blacksmith, distance to college the college of the same are hereby established in connection with the Navy Yards of Kittery Mainey Chrestown, Man.; Frockty, New York; Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., and that the persons established in connection with the Navy Yards of Kittery Mainey Chrestown, Man.; Erockty, New York; Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., and that the persons established to fill the everal offices hereby established shall be appointed by the President, by and with its adrice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the immediate supervision and direction of the work to be performed in their several departments, with authority to select and discharge such workmen as the necessities of the Service may require, eathered and the strike the supervision of the Commandant of the Navy Yards to which they are attached.

Mr. General space in favor of striking this out, and after further debate,

Mr. Hown, (rep.) of Will, moved an amendment that the offices named shall be filled whenever, a waxancy may exist hereafter, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; which was agreed to.

The question was then on striking out the proviso as amended, and it was stricken out.

Mr. Presexpar moved an amendment that navel storekeepers shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson's mended an amendment that no working man in the navy yards shall be compelled to pay money for political purposes, or be discharged for political opinions.

Mr. Lare moved to amend by requiring that money already paid by the workman for elections shall be paid back, and no statute of firmitations shall prevail. (Laughter,) and with the advice and to be conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, w

ARRE announced the appointment of com-f conference as follows:—On the Bankrupi

Messrs. Farnsworth, Woodbridge and Eldridge.
CORRECTION OF THE JOHNSAL.
Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of M. Y., correcting the journal, stated that he had voted last night in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments on the Compound Interest Note bill, but that his name was not recorded. The journal was corrected accordingly.

Dahlonega, Ga., which was up yesterday, was then taken up and passed.

THE OLD TABLET.

Mr. ALLEY, (rep.) of Mass., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to repeal that paragraph of section five of the Tariff bill of June 30, 1866, which imposes a tax of often per cent on lastings, mobair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth fit for shoes, slippers, &c.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, objected.

Mr. Boutwal, (rep.) of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution legalizing the laws of the Territory of New Mexico in the session between the 3d of Oecember, 1866, and the 3d of February, 1867, signed by W. J. Arny, the same as if they had been signed by the Governor, which was passed.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

kir. Fixcz., (dem.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back the memorial in reference to the navigation of the Ohio river, and the committee was discharged from the Surfier consideration.

FURSIC LANDS FOR RAHEGADS.

On motion of Mr. Hight, (rep.) of Cal., the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting aid to the Stockton and Copparyonic (California) Railroad Company.

THE DEBUCKNOY FILL.

officer of the government who was a member of any political club or partians or partians, and he made a
speech in sufforcement of his views.

Mr. Easson, (rep.) of lows, moved an amendment to
the same clause, providing that no money under it
should be paid to or on account of any claimant who
participated in the late rebellion or gave to it ald or
comfort, which was adopted.

Mr. Garratte, (rep.) of Ohio, moved an appropriation
of \$29,000 for the expenses of the commission appointed
by the Fresident to visit the Indian country near Fort
Phil Kaurny to investigate the recent ameasure there.

Mr. Witten, (rep.) with the ladies country agare for
this these Indians—either adopt a policy that would
paoly them, or adopt the policy of General Sterman,
who, in he letter to General Grant, said, "We must act
with vindictive earnystness against the clout, even to
their extermination, men, women and children; nothing
flavored at least an attempt to keep the Indians
at peace.

The discusses took a consewhat wide range, bringing
flavored at least an attempt to keep the Indians
at peace.

The discusses took a consewhat wide range, bringing
flavored of the Indians. Finally the amendment was
replaced; on which Mr. Wittook's commentary was,
"Well, go abend, and assassantal all its ladien women
and children."

Mr. Garratte racved as apprepriation of \$25,000 for
the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the first reading
of President Lincois's Proclamation on Emascipation.

Mr. Scovina made the policy of order against the
amendment, and the objection was avaisabled.

Mr. Parcs, (rep.) of lows, moved to arrive the appropriation of the mean and the second of the properiyed the manner of the second of the
properiy of the manner.

Mr. Concent Lincois Proclamation of the account
and already appropriated 510,000 for the Executive
Mranico, If my one would invent a plan to make the
scale with the second of the subject ensued, in the
consider the subject on the subject ensued, in the
order of the manner.

Mr. Racvent and the statement fr

Mr Kasson, in reply, said that he regretted that the gentleman-from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) should have revived the scandal of the last session on this subject. The sums that had been appropriated had been used in a large part to pay prior expenditures. Ho would not go further in this unfortunat esubject; for he did not believe, to use the phrase of a certain newspaper, "in washing the dirty linen of the republic in the eyes of the world." He wished the committee simply to understand that the object of the appropriation had been authorized, but that the expenditure has exceeded the amount authorized; and the only question was whether Congress would now foot the bills, or would leave unpaid the parties who farnished the property and performed the work.

Mr. Nikacus, (dem.) of Ind., as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, had been deputed to examine the condition of the White House, and he related how diapidated and unfurnished it had been found when the present occupants came into possession, they having been forced to go into the city and buy table linen, bed linen, &c.

Finally debate was closed and the committee were

are repealed which exclude white men from suffrage on account of color. (Laughter on both sides of the House.)

Mr. Maynano opposed Mr. Davis' amendment, and commended the policy of the Liberians in excluding the raveneus, man-stealing white race from ell political influence among them.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., was in favor of striking out the appropriation, because it would be a double folly to aid in sending laborers out of this country, where their labor was so much needed. He would gladly, out of a full treasury, vote fifty thousand dollars yearly in support of this grand experiment to Christianize and civilize the hundred millions of Aircians; but, in view of the present financial condition of the country, be did not feel justified it doing so.

Mr. Grinnell, (rep.) of Iowa, opposed the appropriation upon the same general grounds that Mr. Kelley had taken. He thought that when the Liberian heard of the great principles of the Reconstruction bill, placing the late slawe on an equality with his former master and oppressor, he would clasp his bands for joy, and look longingly for the first wesel that would touch the shores of Liberia and Oring Jim hack to unswountry. As an abolitionist of twenty year's standing he was ready to say that a white man was as good as a negro if he behaved himself.

Mr. Spalming favored the appropriation, stating that it was to analise the Calonization Society to transport

Both paragraphs for bronze doors were struck out.

Mr. Connitiae, (rep.) of N. Y., asked for information about the item of \$11,200 for eight monoththic columns. Memr. Strukes, (rep.) of Pa., and Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., gave the required information. These were columns for the south wing of the Capitel, and it was decided by the south wing of the Capitel, and it was decided as a provise to the clause for ceasus marshals, that noither under this nor any other appropriation bill should there be paid any sum of money to any officer of the government who was a member of any political club or partian organization, and he made a speech in enforcement of his views.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Kassos, (rep.) of Iows, moved an amendment to the same clause, providing that no money under it should be paid to or on account of any claimant who participated in the late rebellion or gave to it ald or comfort, which was adopted.

Mr. Garriero, (rep.) of Ohio, moved an appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenses of the commission appointed by the President to visit the Indian country near Forthit Kearny to investigate the recent measure there.

Mr. Winnow, (rep.) of Minn., sustained the amendment, and said that one of two things would have to be done with these Indians—either adopt a policy that would passify them. or adopt the policy of General Sherman, who, in he letter to General Grant, said, "We must act with vindictive earngstness against the slouz, even to their externination, men, women and children; nothing else will reach the root of the ease." He himself favored at least an attempt to keep the indians page.

The discussion took a somewhat wide range, bringing up the question as between military and civil superintendence of the Indiana Finally the amendment was rejected; on which Mr. Werdoon's commentary was rejected; on whic

inston to reduce the width and improve the avenues and streets of the city, providing for widening the sidewalks and leaving planted walks in the centre of the widest streets.

Mr. Insussoll, (rep.) of Ill., explained and advocated the bill, showing that the streets were so wide that they outly not be paved by the property owners.

Mr. Daws, (rep.) of Mam, opposed it as calculated to destroy the symmetry of the plan on which the city had been laid out—a plan beautiful in itself and worthy of the capital of the nation—and also us crowning a scheme is entarge building lots on the streets.

After some further discussion the bill was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Senate bill to extend the time for the reversion of the United States lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Michigan. After some explanation by Mr. Urson, (rep.) of Mich., the bill was passed.

Senate bill for the relief of Henry Greathouse and Samuel Kelly. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Senate bill for a grant of land to California te aid in the construction of certain railroads.

Mr. Buwkli, (rep.) of Call, explained and advocated the bill, and deprecated the efforts that were being made by New York capitalists to defeat it.

Mr. JULIAN, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, stated that that Committee had examined the bill, found it an extraordinary one, and agreed to report scalint it. He would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Ross inquired whether it would not be more for the interest of California to reserve her waste lands for actual settlement?

Mr. Brownia replied that actual settlers would not take up these lands for homesteade within forty years.

Mr. Ross then put the question why a railroad company wanted these lands if they were of such little value?

Mr. Brownia influence of Mr. Bidwell whether he wanted the grant of land in order to hoodwink capitalists in New York?

Mr. Brownia influence of Mr. Bidwell whether he wanted the grant of land in order to hoodwink capitalists in New Yo

Mr. Levins, (rep.) of N. Y. from the Committee on Printing, reported back the memorial of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, which charged that discharged Union Soldiers had occur without cause dismissed from employment, stating that there was no foundation for the charge, and that the gentleman who filled the office of Superintendent of Public Printing had performed his duties most faithfully, patriotically and satisfactorily.

ANOINER EFFORT TO REFERAL A SECTION OF THE TARIF ACT. Mr. ALLEY asked leave to introduce the joint resolution which had been objected to this morning to repeal the section of the Tariff bill taxing lastings, mohair cloth, &c., for shoes, 10 per cent.

Mr. Ross and others objected.

LANDS WANTED TO AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL. Mr. BIDWELL asked leave to introduce a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal in California.

Mr. Ross and others objected.

Mr. Bidwitt asked leave to introduce a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a causal in California. Mr. Ross and others objected.

Mr. Lynce, (rep.) of Me., called up the motion to reconsider the vote laying on the table a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Wm. Pierce duplicate honds for \$250 in Oregon war bonds, lost on board the steamship Golden Gate in July, 1862.

The vote was not reconsidered.

CLEAINE THE STEARER'S TABLE.

The House resumed the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—
Senate bill authorizing Natham Sargent Dustin to change his name to Nathan Sargent, which was passed.

Senate bill for the relief of Deapsey Reese, mail contractor of indiana, relieving him of a contract entered into by mistake. Passed.

Senate bill for the relief of Deapsey Reese, mail contract or of indiana, relieving him of a contract entered into by mistake. Passed.

Senate bill to amend the act to continue, alter and amend the charter of the city of Washington, authorizing the corporation to license insurance companies. Agreed to, with an immaterial amendment.

Mr. Ross suggested an amendment that hereafter no license shall be given for the sale of ardent spirits. Ruled out of order.

Senate bill extending time for the completion of the Metropolitan Street Railroad.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved an amendment authorizing the Metropolitan Railroad Company, on such te ms as may be mutually agreed upon.

Mr. Darlino, (rep.) of N. Y., said that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, on such te ms as may be mutually agreed upon.

Mr. Darlino, (rep.) of N. Y., said that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, declared himself adverse to the amendment.

Mr. McRessoll. could not see any force in the objection, as the amendment could have no effect except with the consent of the washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

The amendment was rejected and the bill was passed.

as the amendment could have no effect except with the consent of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

The amendment was rejected and the bill was passed. Senate bill to amend the act incorporating the National Theological Institute. Passed.

Senate bill to grant certain privileges to the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, which was passed.

Senate bill authorizing limited partnerships in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

ALLOTHENT OF JUDGES OF THE SUPPLEME COURT.

Mr. WHASO, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill to provide for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court, made a report, which was agreed to. The House recedes from its amendment for the appointment of a United States Marshal by the Supreme Court of the district.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, which were disposed of as follows:—The appopriation of \$250,000 for the Rock Leland bridge over the Minsiszippi was first taken up.

Mr. Scouried begod the House would non-concur. This Congress had embarked in a great many things, but he believed this was the first time it flad gone into the bridge business. He recollected that an old gentleman writing to him once a letter of advice told him to beware of bridges. (Laughter.)

Pennsylvania.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL RESUM:
Providing for the disbanding of the militar
the late rebel States. Concurred in. Allow
ling expenses to volunteers mustered out in
Titories. Concurred in.
The amendments being all disposed of a coconference was seled on the disagreeing vote
THE BANKRUPT BILL.

conference was asked on the disagreeing votes.

THE BANKRUT SILL.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report that the House recode from all disagreement to all the Senate amendments, except from which the Senate is to recede. He explained that nine-tenths of the amendments were merely formal and verbal, correcting the text. One essential amendment was to give the appointment of registers to the District Court, the appointment to be mide, however, on the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice. Another amendment in reference to corporations was to confine the operation of the bill, as had been intended, to business, money or trading corporations.

Mr. Naynard moved to lay the conference report on the table, the effect of which would be to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BLAINE, (rep.) of Mc., at half past ten ectock moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived—yeas 51, nays 50.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered on agreeing to the report.

Mr. Lawnard, (rp.) of Onlo, renewed the motion that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and mays.

The year and nays were not ordered and the House

So the report was agreed to and now goes to the Senate for its action.

THE TAX NILL.

The Senate amendments to the Tax bill were then taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. MORRILL moved to nonconcur in the Senate amendments in gross and to ask for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Pa, proposed to demand the reeding of the amendments in full, which would have occupied several hours. He did not, however, insist upon his right in that respect.

The motion was put and promptly agreed to.

So the amendments were non-concurred in and a committee of conference and Hogan.

At half-past eleven P. M. the Bouse adjourned.

STAL ANOTHER MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PRILADELTHIA, March 1, 1867.

Thomas V. Stott was found dead in Seventh street this morning; death sused by a blow, supposed to be from a slung shot. He was a musician, and had been playing at a party. His viola was lying broken beside him. No cite has been obtained to the perpetrator.